

J. Q. WOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE: Corner King and Bethel Streets.

DR. C. B. HIGH,
Dentist.
Philadelphia Dental College 1892.
Masonic Temple. Telephone 318.

A. C. WALL, D. D. S.
Dentist.
LOVE BUILDING, : FORT STREET.

M. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.
Dentist.
38 HOTEL STREET, HONOLULU.
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. A. J. DERBY,
Dentist.
CORNER FORT AND HOTEL STS.
MOTT-SMITH BLOCK.
Telephones: Office, 615; Residence, 789.
HOURS: 9 to 4.

GEO. H. HUDDY, D.D.S.
Dentist.
FORT STREET, OPPOSITE CATHOLIC MISSION.
Hours: From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. M. WACHS,
Dentist.
University of California.
Beretania near Fort street.
Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.

DR. WEDDICK.
Beretania and Alapai Streets, near Pumping Station.
Office Hours: 9 to 11 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 9 to 10 a. m.

C. L. GARVIN, M.D.
Office: With Dr. F. R. Day, Beretania Street, near Fort.
Office Hours: 1 to 4 p. m.
Residence Telephone, No. 448.

DR. OWEN PAGET.
Office: Masonic Temple.
Office hours: 10-1, 3-5, 7-8.
Telephone No. 786.
Private residence: 680 King street.
Telephone No. 326.

THE HONOLULU SANITARIUM.
1082 KING ST.
A quiet home-like place, where trained nurses, massage, "Swedish movements," baths, electricity and physical training may be obtained.
P. S. KELLOGG, M.D., Supt.
Telephone 639.

CHAS. F. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
15 Kaahumanu St.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
14 KAAHUMANU STREET.
Telephone, 682.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
—AND—
AGENT TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
Office: Kaahumanu St., Honolulu.

O. G. TRAPHAGEN,
ARCHITECT.
223 Merchant Street between Fort and Alakea.
Telephone 734. Honolulu, H. I.

P. O. Box 480 IXL Telephone 478
New and First-Class
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE
—OF ALL KINDS—
SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.
Highest Cash Price paid for Second-Hand Furniture at IXL Corner King and Nuuanu Streets.
S. W. LEDERER.

Do Not Buy Or Sell

Stocks or Bonds

Without Employing a Broker.

Our charges are well known and we adhere strictly to them.
There is a chance that we can save some money for you.

Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

GEORGE R. CARTER, Manager.
Office in rear of Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

SPECIAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

IF YOU BUY A SINGER,
You will receive careful instruction from a competent teacher at your home.
You can obtain necessary accessories direct from the company's offices.
You will get prompt attention in any part of the world, as our offices are everywhere and we give careful attention to all customers, no matter where the machine may have been purchased.
You will be dealing with the leading company in the sewing machine business, having an unequalled experience and an unrivalled reputation—the strongest guarantee of excellence.
Sold on easy payments. Repairing done.
B. BERGERSEN, Agent.
16½ Bethel Street, Honolulu.

The City Carriage Company possess only first-class hacks and employ only careful, steady drivers.
Carriages at all hours.
Telephone 113.

JOHN S. ANDRADE.
TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII.
—
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.
215 Merchant St.

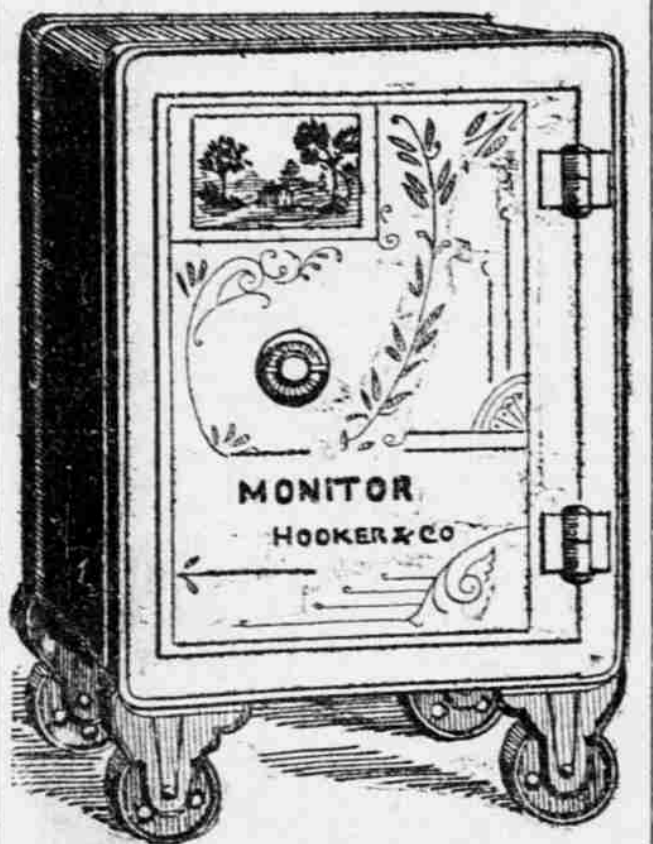
HAWAIIAN CURIOS—Leis, Kapa, Niihau Mats, Calabashes, Idols, Fans, Shells, Seeds, etc., etc.
SAMOAN TAPAS, Carved Emu Eggs, Hula Drums, Gourds, etc., etc.
Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Doylies, Fayal work and Hawaiian Dolls.
Telephone 659.

DR. GEO. J. AUGUR.
HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONER AND SURGEON.

Special attention Given to Chronic Diseases.
Richards street, near Hawaiian hotel. Office and Residence the same.
Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 3 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. Telephone 733.

M. W. McCHESNEY & SONS.
Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings.
Agents Honolulu Soap Works Company and Honolulu Tannery.

The World Renown
MONITOR SAFES
\$30 TO \$200.



H. E. WALKER,
Masonic Temple. AGENT.

FOUNDRY TO MOVE

The Iron Work to Have Six Acres In Kakaako.

AN EXTENSION OF PLANT

May Have Marine Railway—New Large Buildings—Something About Heavy Operations.

The city district which has so long contained the site of the Honolulu Iron Works will soon be minus the smoke from the furnaces, the reports of the hot blastings, the hum of the machinery and the wild clanging of the hammers. This great industrial plant of the mid-Pacific is to be moved. Negotiations for new land have been under way for several weeks. Mr. Swanzy, the vice-president of the company, said last evening that the transaction would in all likelihood be closed today. Further than this he would not proceed when asked for information.

It is learned that the Honolulu Iron Works Company has secured from the B. P. Bishop Estate six acres of land in Kakaako on a long lease—said to be fifty years. It is understood that the company will secure the prize it has so long coveted—use of harbor front, with the privilege of having its own marine railway and coffer dam on the premises. The Bishop Estate land at deep water is mauka immediately of the Healan boat house. The location chosen is in every way admirably adapted to the uses of the Iron Works Company. It offers the advantage of the most economical handling of the enormous amount of shipping repair trade that has grown up during the past few years and that is increasing constantly. Another great feature for the company will be that its great cargoes of material can be landed at the storage yards. This alone will save thousands of dollars annually. The Iron Works Company is one of the best patrons the drayage concerns have.

Every effort had been made by the Iron Works people to use the small space at the old stand. But the business has simply extended beyond the proportions of the place. In Kakaako there will be built large structures after the style experience has proven will be best suited to the exact work of the company. In providing these buildings there will be expended literally fortunes in material and labor. An army of men will be employed in construction work. It is said to be the settled purpose to move to the new place without unnecessary delay. For a long time the Iron Works people have been cramped at the present compound. From time to time small bits of ground have been secured from adjoining possessions and within a very few months new buildings of considerable size have been added.

This new turn of the Iron Works will have a marked effect in several directions in Honolulu. It is anticipated that a new residence district will appear. The force of men will be increased. More work will come, as it will be advertised all over the world that the largest ships afloat can be repaired in Honolulu. In all likelihood the plant will be so extended in the new location that vessels of considerable size can be built right in Honolulu. Freight from the East will be as cheap as San Francisco concerns enjoy.

As was pointed out by Theo. H. Davies in his address recently at the annual dinner of the Iron Works employees, the establishment is largely a local concern. Mr. Davies is the president, F. M. Swanzy is vice-president. Other local stockholders are W. G. Irwin, John F. Haddock and Castle & Cooke. The three widow ladies living abroad mentioned by Mr. Davies in his speech as owning stock in the concern are Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Janlon and Mrs. Perry.

What was probably the largest, heaviest and most interesting casting made at the Honolulu Iron Works this year, was drawn yesterday. Every man about the place was anxious concerning the job. Spectators still more nervous about the casting were officials of the Wilder Steamship Company. The great weight taken from the mold which has been a full month in preparation was a piece of machinery for the steamer Kinau, the largest, finest and fastest boat of the Wilder fleet of inter-island packets. Chief Engineer Johnson discovered the serious break in the high pressure cylinder while the vessel was alongside. Had the Kinau been at sea there would have been not a little trouble in running her with the low pressure cylinder alone. It might be explained that high and low pressure cylinders mean the double expansion system. The steam is used twice. Its initial force is applied from the high (4-inch) and its secondary force from the low (24-inch) pressure cylinder, with 36-inch stroke. Mr. Johnson who has charge of all the machinery for the company and who for the past two years has been

most of the time at the Coast overlooking the construction of new steamers, found the break in the cylinder in the regular course of inspection. The flaw was more a natural wear than anything else. The piece had been in use fifteen years. The contract for casting a new cylinder was given without delay to the Iron Works Company from figures made by Manager Hedeman and head Accountant Kennedy. Since the order was accepted the Iron Works Company has kept a number of its most skillful men on the job night and day. The men take the keenest interest in an affair of this sort. The critical climax comes on the day of casting. If a single mold is placed wrong, if the stream from the cupola is too hot or too cold, if there is a sudden turn of the weather, if there is the most trifling carelessness anywhere, the entire work, involving several thousand dollars, may be a total failure. This big casting looked all right yesterday and the men who had made it a part of their lives for four weeks were confident that it would prove successful.

Besides the manager and his immediate lieutenants, the heads of three departments at the Iron Works are important men, with great responsibility, in a matter of this character. First the patterns are made. In this room, H. C. Reid is the veteran foreman. His establishment is a fine art carpenter shop and wood working mill. He and his men make, from blueprints, the castings for the molds. California redwood is the favored material. Thos. Smith is the chief of the molders. Everyone knows that the Iron Works Company imports a lot of sand for molding. The large majority of people are under the impression that when a pattern is ready, this sand, perhaps slightly moistened, is packed around the form, that then the form is withdrawn and the molten metal poured in. Well, the sand is only a portion of the mold composition. Every year the Iron Works Company uses tons of flour and thousands of gallons of molasses to mix with the imported sands for molding. Once made the molds are baked in a huge oven and then faced with plumbago. They are then almost like iron. Mr. Smith looks after all this, and much more. This new high pressure cylinder will weigh out in the neighborhood of four tons. To be certain of enough metal, with several technical allowances, the head molder had five tons of iron melted up for the run. It was picked scrap, too. Old castings are smashed up down there in rather a primitive way. They are laid out under a tripod derrick and a massive weight is hauled up by steam and dropped on them. A casting like the high pressure cylinder is quite open and cools rapidly in comparison to the "setting" of a roller, for instance. After the casting is released by the chief molder it goes to the head man of the machine shops, Mr. Cushingham, in this instance. He must see that the trimming and finishing are properly done. On a large piece like the cylinder twenty-five or thirty men are employed under the direction of the master mechanic for a couple of days. When a job like this is completed, it is a handsome thing to look upon—new and shining, a tribute to the skill of a whole lot of trained and careful men who take the greatest pride in their work. When the cylinder is delivered to the Wilder Company, Engineer Johnson places it in the Kinau. This part will be done in quite a rush, for the present is the busy season with the company in the transportation line and the vacation of the Kinau means a lot of idle money—a considerable loss.

There are busier times at the Iron Works here these days than even on any of the big plantations with grinding in full blast. Twenty-five new men came to the Works by the Moana yesterday, but there will be no stoppage of overtime operations. Men come from the Coast ready, leaving certain positions up there, because the wages are better and the hours shorter here.

A steamship man who was at the Works yesterday while the Advertiser reporter was making a visit said that it was becoming plainer every day that it would be necessary for the Works to complete its marine repair department. "This place is a station in ocean business," said he, "and must be equipped to do the work. Here they have work for the Klondike steamer. That ship would have drifted about on the Pacific for a month or six weeks unless it was able to get its work done here. The Honolulu Iron Works has saved those people from making a failure of the voyage. The same thing has happened a dozen times in a few years."

One of the gentlemen heavily interested in the Works hinted that the marine repair department was to be enlarged. Work is piled everywhere about the Foundry. In the boiler making annex men are using from a recently arrived shipment or order of 12,000 tons of steel plate. Nearly all of this is going into water pipe for various plantations. Five teams have been at work for some time hauling this material from the wharves. The steel was shipped from New York to Panama, thence to San Francisco, then down here in the sugar and other packets. Besides the rush or emergency work on the Klondike steamer, the Iron Works people are making some pieces of engine for the local Electric Light Works.

Probably half a hundred men are laboring in various ways on rollers for Oahu and Lahaina plantations. It's a grand thing to drop into the Iron Works once in awhile and see how men use steam and master metal.

THAT "PETITION"

Sent to Washington By Hawaiian Is Under Fire.

SIGNATURES WERE EXAMINED

By L. A. Thurston Who Says Some of Them Are Forgeries—His Analysis.

The Hawaiian anti-annexation petition of 20,000 odd names, has been examined in Washington. The analysis of the petition by L. A. Thurston is as follows:

The petition consists of 556 pages, of which 308 pages contain what purport to be male signatures; and 248 pages, female signatures.

The number of male signatures purports to be 10,578; the number of female signatures purports to be 10,891; making the total number of signatures 21,469.

The petition contains a column in which opposite each name, the age of each petitioner purports to be written. The male petition contains a summary in which it is stated that the adult signers number 8,116; and the minors between the ages of 14 and 20 years, 2,282, making the total of 10,398 males. The female petition contains no summary of adults and minors, but examination thereof shows that there purport to be, adults 8,215; under 20 years of age, 2,678.

The face of the petition therefore shows that there are: male adults, 8,116; women adults, 8,215; total adults, 16,331; male minors, 2,282; female minors, 2,678; total minors, 4,960. It thus appears, even from the face of the petition, that 23 per cent. of the petitioners are minors. There is strong reason to believe that a much larger number of the petitioners are minors, for reasons hereinafter stated.

REASONS FOR DISCREDITING THE PETITION.—The following facts, tending to discredit both the genuineness and the good faith of the petition, appear upon its face. The certificate or summary accompanying the male petition states that the minors are between 14 and 20 years of age.

The petition shows on its face that there are 359 male petitioners, and 327 female petitioners, or 677 in all, under 14 years of age, of whom 7 boys and 6 girls are only two years of age. The page of the petition and number of each male petitioner under 14 is given above. There is strong reason to believe that the number of minors under 14 is much greater than that given above, by reason of the fact that several hundred fraudulent changes in the ages of petitioners is apparent on the face of the petition, particulars of which are hereinafter given.

The number above enumerated is simply that appearing on the face of the petition. Second fact tending to discredit the petition.—The ages of 52 of the male petitioners, and 228 of the female petitioners, making 280 in all, have been fraudulently changed from a lower to a higher figure.

The object of these changes is manifestly to try and make the face of the petition comply with the statement contained therein that the minors are over 14; and second, to give an appearance of greater responsibility and weight to the petition than it would have if so many young children appeared to be signers.

The page of the petition and number of each male signature which has been fraudulently changed, is given in Table 2, hereto attached.

The page of the petition and number of each female signature, the age opposite which has been fraudulently changed is given in Table 3, hereto attached.

There are a great number of other ages which appear to have been tampered with, but only those are enumerated above which have plainly been fraudulently changed.

Third fact tending to discredit the petition.—The signatures of over 1,400, or nearly 10 per cent of the adult petitioners are not original, but forgeries. There are an immense number of other signatures that appear to be forgeries, but only those plainly appearing to be so are enumerated above.

The pages of the petition and numbers of each of the signatures which are not original are enumerated, as to the male signatures, in Table 4; and as to the female signatures, in Table 5, hereto attached.

The following are some of the most glaring instances of wholesale incorporation of signatures all in one handwriting. On page 55 of the male petition, 10 signatures, Nos. 22 to 31, as are all in the same handwriting. On page 161 of the male petition, 18 signatures, Nos. 33 to 50 are all in the same handwriting. On page 163 of the male petition, 7 signatures, Nos. 9 to 15, are in one handwriting; 9 signatures, Nos. 17 to 25 are in one handwriting, and 14 signatures, Nos. 32 to 45 are in one handwriting. On page 164 of the male petition, 46 signatures, Nos. 5 to 50, are all in one handwriting. On page

165 of the male petition, 29 signatures, Nos. 30 to 49 are in the same handwriting. On page 212 of the male petition, 20 signatures, Nos. 29 to 48 are in the same handwriting. On page 355 of the male petition, 12 signatures, all there are on the page, are in the handwriting of Edward K. Lilikalanani.

All of the signatures on page 8 of the women's petition, 16 in number, are also in this man's handwriting. On page 77 of the women's petition, 16 signatures, Nos. 34 to 49, are in the same handwriting (not Lilikalanani's; but a number of the names signed by Lilikalanani on page 8 are written again by some one else, on page 77.)

A strong side light is thrown upon the petition as a whole by the fact that Lilikalanani is an intimate personal adherent of the late reigning family, a prominent office holder and member of the Legislature under the Monarchy, and is now an implacable Royalist and advocate of restoration of the Monarchy.

In addition to signing his own and all other names on the two pages above indicated, he attests his enthusiasm by again signing his own name on pages 55 and 255 of the male petition. I am personally and intimately acquainted with Lilikalanani's handwriting. Mr. John Ross also signs his name on page 307, and again on page 308.

On page 290 of the male petition, 25 signatures, Nos. 2 to 27 are in the same handwriting. On page 294 of the male petition, 23 signatures, Nos. 2 to 24 are in the same handwriting. On page 5 of the female petition, all of the 48 signatures and the age, are in the same handwriting. On page 8 of the female petition, all of the 16 signatures are in the same handwriting.

On page 12 of the women's petition, 44 of the 48 signatures are in the same handwriting. All the signatures on pages 108, 109 and 111 of the women's petition, 126 in all, are in the same handwriting. All of the signatures (except 13 on page 120) on pages 116, 120, 121 and 132 of the female petition, 178 in all, are in the same handwriting.

On page 249 of the women's petition, C. K. Pa, a man, has signed all the names from Nos. 6 to 36, 31 in all. His own signature appears as No. 1 on page 130 of the men's petition. All the numbering of signatures on pages 130, 131 and 132 of the men's petition, is in his handwriting. The pages of the petition and numbers of the signatures of male petitioners, which do not appear to be original signatures are given in Table 4, and of females in Table 5, hereto attached.

Fourth fact tending to discredit the petition.—The petition purports to give the ages, on whole pages of the petition, are filled in, all in the same handwriting, and manifestly without attempt on the part of the enumerator to insert the real age of the petitioners, the ages all ending in even, or round numbers. The following examples will suffice to demonstrate that no reliance can be placed on the correctness of the ages given. On page 73 of the male petition, signatures Nos. 30 to 49 inclusive, have set opposite them, all in one handwriting, the following, as their respective ages, 30, 20, 30, 35, 48, 42, 45, 20, 48, 45, 42, 30, 40, 60, 30, 40, 60 years. On pages 72 the ages set opposite signatures, Nos. 9 to 22, inclusive, all in the same handwriting, are 45, 40, 20, 30, 40, 35, 40, 45, 30, 50, 55, 40, 60, 45 years. There are scores of other instances of ages all in one handwriting manifestly inserted by a different person and at a different time from the signatures.

Again, the ages of 278 certainly, and probably many more petitioners have been fraudulently changed. The ages of petitioners are not ordinarily an essential part of a petition; but having in this case been made a part, frauds in connection affect the bona fides of the whole petition.

Fifth fact tending to discredit the petition.—Each and every page of the male petition is countersigned with the original signatures of Enoch Johnson, secretary, and James K. Kaula, president of the "Hawaiian Patriotic League" and each page of the female petition is countersigned with the original signatures of Mrs. Lilla Aholo, secretary and Mrs. K. Campbell, president of the "Women's Patriotic League."

These four people are all intelligent. Johnson and Kaula are members of the bar of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. Kaula is now chairman of the Royalist delegation in Washington, and personally brought the petition from Honolulu.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.